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Professor Dr. Bernhard Ziegler zum 65. Geburtstag

Preliminary Report on Herbarium Specimens Collected in South-Eastern Australia in 1992

By Arno Wörz, Stuttgart

With 1 figure and 1 table

Summary

During a field trip through south-eastern Australia from October to December 1992 341 herbarium specimens have been collected of which 133 come from Victoria and 208 from South Australia. About 70% have been already identified. New records of *Melia azedarach* var. *australasica* (A. Juss.) D. DC. (introduced) and *Brachycome parvula* var. *lissocarpa* (J. M. Black) G. L. Davis are reported. All specimens have been incorporated in the herbarium of the Museum of Natural History in Stuttgart (STU).

Zusammenfassung

Während einer Sammelreise durch Südost-Australien von Ende Oktober bis Anfang Dezember 1992 wurden 341 Herbarbelege gesammelt, von denen 133 aus dem Bundesstaat Victoria und 208 aus dem Bundesstaat South Australia stammen. Etwa 70% sind bereits bestimmt. Dabei ergaben sich Neufunde von *Brachycome parvula* Hook. var. *lissocarpa* (J. M. Black) G. L. Davis und der eingeschleppten *Melia azedarach* L. var. *australasica* (A. Juss.) D. DC. Das Herbarmaterial wurde im Staatlichen Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart hinterlegt.

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1. Introduction

The Herbarium of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (STU) is to be considered as a medium-sized collection with emphasis on the regional, i. e. especially South German flora. Besides some material from Mediterranean countries it contains very few collections from outside Europe which could serve for comparative studies or exhibition purposes. To partly remedy this shortage field work was carried out in the south-eastern part of Australia (Victoria and South Australia) in order to collect species, genera and even families new to our herbarium.

2. Some remarks on the region

The main part of south-eastern Australia is located in an area of typically mediterranean climate with high rainfalls in winter and distinct summer drought. Precipitation is fairly high in the mountain region in the East belonging to the Great Dividing Range. In the southern and south-easterly exposed slopes of these mountains the summer drought diminishes or vanishes completely and humid conditions dominate all over the year. Rainfalls decrease in the West and North-west which both border to the Central Australian deserts typical for the Ross latitudes. For details see WALTER & LIETH (1967).

The mountains of the eastern part consist of plutonic outcrops (granite) producing acid soils with low calcium levels as well as a variety of paleozoic sedimentary rocks including mudstones, shales and sandstones. Volcanic rocks — mainly basalt — dominate in the mountains west of Melbourne. The plains between Dividing Range and Mount Lofty/Flinders Range are covered with younger, i. e. quaternary and tertiary sediments, mainly clays, silt, gravels and siliceous and calcareous sands. Flinders and Lofty Range in South Australia consist of pre-cambrian quartzites, which is a sandstone cemented by quartz granules. The soils on this kind of rock are sometimes extremely acid and poor in nutrients.

The vegetation ranges from temporary rain-forests in small areas in the east, deciduous eucalypt-forests, eucalypt shrub (mallee) to semi-desert shrub vegetation. On lower coastal areas salt vegetation and sand dunes occur. Most of the country is cultivated, and natural vegetation is greatly limited to a few reserves, but the roadside vegetation gives a good idea of the natural conditions. Even in intensively used areas roads are fringed by a relatively broad stripe of only slightly disturbed vegetation containing a wide range of the autochthonous flora as well as a lot of neophytes.

3. The itinerary

The field work was carried out from 26 of October to 4 of December 1992 which is spring in Australia. The previous winter has been very cold and the spring was extraordinarily wet probably due to the south pacific El-Niño-phenomenon. High altitudes like Mount Buffalo have been still partly snow-covered. These exceptional weather conditions cause a great variety of plants normally flowering earlier or later to be visible at that time of the year.

The itinerary covered the southernmost part of the Great Dividing Range east of Melbourne including Wilson's Promontory on the extreme southern tip of Australia, western Victoria including the surroundings of Otway, Grampians and Little Desert, the East of South Australia along the Coorong, Flinders Range from Mt. Remarkable to Angorichina and finally Kangaroo Island (Fig. 1).

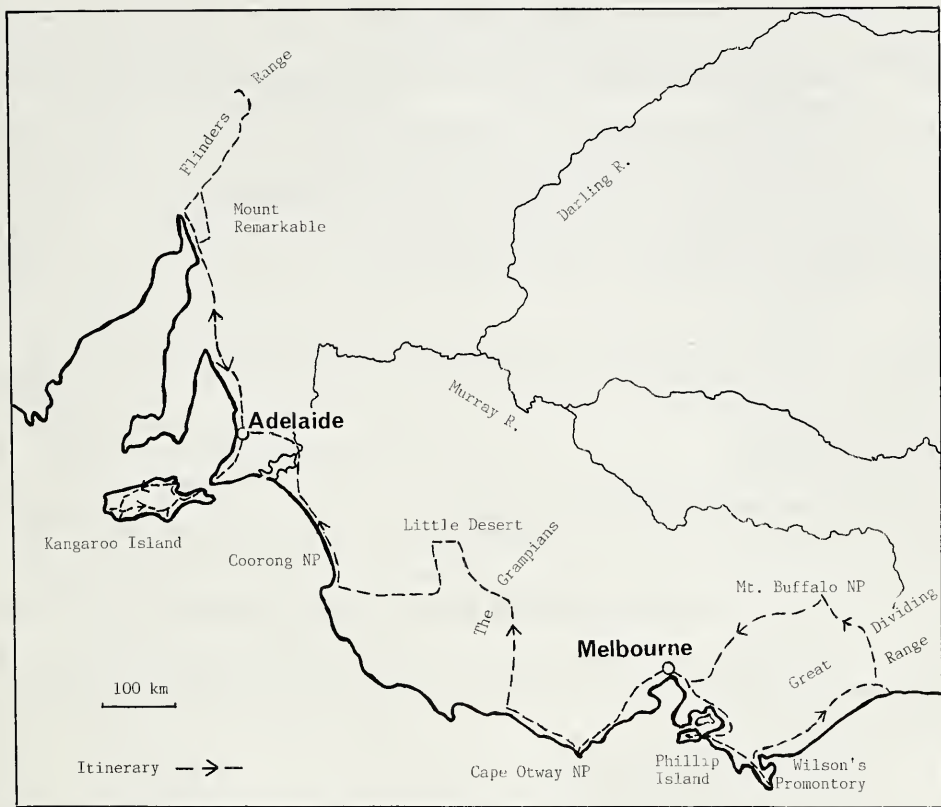


Fig. 1. The author's itinerary in south-eastern Australia.

4. Collecting methods, acknowledgements and abbreviations

4.1. Methods

Collecting included native as well as introduced species. For conservation reason no rare plants and plants of small populations have been taken. In some cases photographs have been made instead. The specimens have been pressed immediately and finally dried by the herbarium staff in MEL and AD. All species have been incorporated in STU, some dubletttes deposited in MEL. For the amount of collected and identified specimens see table 1. The identification was mainly based on COSTERMANS (1983), JESSOP & TOELKEN (1986) and WILLIS (1972).

4.2. Acknowledgements

I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. B. ZIEGLER (Stuttgart) for his support and the arrangement of government grants for the realization of the field work. Moreover I acknowledge Dr. J. P. JESSOP of the Botanic Garden of Adelaide and State Herbarium and Dr. J. Ross of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne who both generously supported this work. Furthermore I gratefully thank the National Park and Wildlife Service of the Department of Environment and Planning in Norwood, South Australia and the Flora and Fauna Division of the Departement of Conservation and Environment in East Melbourne, Victoria for granting collecting permits.

4.3. Abbreviations

Institutions according to INDEX HERBARIORUM:

AD = State Herbarium of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000, Australia;

MEL = National Herbarium of Victoria, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Victoria 3141, Australia;

STU = Herbarium des Staatlichen Museums für Naturkunde, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany.

Type of documentation (*right column* in species list):

H = Herbarium specimen;

P = Photographical documentation.

Table 1. Collecting statistics.

Specimens collected in total	341
in Victoria	133
in South Australia	208
Specimens identified (end of 1993)	267

5. List of specimens collected in Victoria and South Australia

Melbourne 26-10-1992

The first collected species came from a ruderal site at a Melbourne park near Chapman Road:

<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (L.) Levyns	Compositae	H,
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> A. Cunn.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (Schneev.) Stearn	Fabaceae	H.

Melbourne 27-10-1992

On a disturbed site in the City of Melbourne near the zoo a species introduced from Europe has been found.

<i>Silene gallica</i> L.	Caryophyllaceae	H.
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One other certainly introduced species growing spontaneous on this site:

<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Labill.) H. Wendl.	Mimosaceae	H.
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Phillip Island 28-10-1992

Located on the seaside fringe of the lagoon-like Western Port this island linked by a bridge to the mainland consists of basaltic rocks covered with quarternary sediments. Besides cultivated land there are some undisturbed and nearly inaccessible parts particularly around freshwater lakes.

Near the Information Centre located on a small hill at the edge of a lake the following species have been collected:

<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> L.	Compositae	H,
(native to South Africa),		
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> Sm.	Myrtaceae	H.

The „Conservation Hill“ in the centre of the island gave a view on the bird sanctuary of the Rhyll Swamp and its paperbarks:

<i>Clematis microphylla</i> DC.	Ranunculaceae	H,
<i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i> (L.) Th. Fr.	(Lichenes)	H.

At „The Nobbies“ in the western end of the island two species inhabiting sand dunes could be seen.

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> Kirk	Rosaceae	P,
<i>Senecio lautus</i> Forster f. ex Willd.	Compositae	P.

Phillip Island to Wilson's Promontory 29-10-1992

On the roadside south-east of the crossing of Bass Highway (i. e. Highway No. 181) and Phillip Island Hwy. (No. 186) and furthermore along the road in south-easterly direction some interesting species could be found, as for example near the crossing:

<i>Linum marginale</i> Cunn ex Planchon	Linaceae	H.
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Near the junction to Anderson Inlet car park on temporary wet sandy soil along ditches:

<i>Diplarrena moroea</i> Labill.	Iridaceae	P,
<i>Drosera auriculata</i> Backh. ex Planchon	Droseraceae	H,
<i>Patersonia glabrata</i> R. Br.	Iridaceae	H.

At the car park on the shore of Anderson Inlet on consolidated sand dunes:

<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (Gaertner) F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H.
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Yanakie, Blackswamp Road junction on the road to Wilson's Promontory near campground on dry sandy soil:

<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> Labill.	Compositae	H,
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i> Druce	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> Hook.	Fabaceae	H.

Wilson's Promontory 30-10-1993

The following species have been observed inside Wilson's Promontory National Park on a walk to the Lilly Pilly Gully which is an area densely covered with forest. This kind of vegetation can partly be considered as temperate rain-forest as precipitation is fairly high (1037 mm for Wilson's Promontory) and constantly humid conditions exist at least in some „pockets“. The most important trees are:

<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Eucalyptus muellerana</i> A. W. Howitt	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	P.

Some shrubs have been found flowering in the understorey:

<i>Casuarina pusilla</i> E. D. Macklin	Casuarinaceae	P,
<i>Correa reflexa</i> (Labill.) Vent	Rutaceae	P,
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i> DC.	Dilleniaceae	P,
<i>Zieria arborescens</i> Sims	Rutaceae	P.

Wilson's Promontory to Lakes Entrance 31-10-1992

In coastal sanddunes close to the Tidal River resort of Wilson's Promontory a few typical species have been observed:

<i>Banksia marginata</i> Cav.	Proteaceae	P,
<i>Caladenia catenata</i> Druce	Orchidaceae	P.

Gippsland, at a car park c. 8 km SW Yarram near Gelliondale:

<i>Myoporum insulare</i> R. Br.	Myoporaceae	H,
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> Vell. (native to South America).	Commelinaceae	H.

Further on at the roadside near Harper between Yarram and Sales in a dry sclerophyllous forest.

Ricnocarpus pinifolius Desf. Euphorbiaceae H.

On Strathfielsaye Road leading through cultivated land.

Amyema pendulum (Sieber ex Spreng.) Tiegh. Loranthaceae H.
(parasitic on eucalypts).

Finally on sanddunes at Lakes Entrance an introduced species could be observed:

Cakile maritima Scop. Brassicaceae H.

Lakes Entrance to Great Dividing Range 01-11-1992

Omeo Highway runs from Lakes Entrance in northerly direction to the Great Dividing Range. This area is densely covered with sclerophyllous forest which is partly used by forestry. Some specimens have been collected near Price's Downfall N Bruthen in a dry sclerophyllous forest partly disturbed by road and underlain by paleozoic sedimentary rocks:

Dianella caerulea Sims Liliaceae H,
Goodenia ovata Smith Goodeniaceae H,
Kennedia rubicunda (Schneev.) Vent Fabaceae H,
Pimelea axiflora F. Muell. Thymeleaceae H.

Near Wild Dog Creek:

Olearia phlogopappa (Labill.) DC. Asteraceae H,
Tetratheca ciliata Lindley Tremandraceae H,
Viola hederacea Labill. Violaceae H.

Wattle Circle c. 55 km S of Omeo

Acaena echinata Nees Rosaceae H,
Bulbine bulbosa (R. Br.) Haw. Liliaceae H,
Dodonaea viscosa Jacq. ssp. *angustissima* (DC.) J. G. West Sapindaceae H.

In a wet sclerophyllous eucalypt-forest at Mount Kosciusko Lookout between Omeo and Bright a few flowering understorey shrubs have been found in an area of mountain climate with about 800 mm of annual rainfall:

Exocarpus strictus R. Br. Santalaceae H,
Grevillea lanigera Cunn. Proteaceae H,
Hardenbergia violacea (Schneev.) Stearn Fabaceae H,
Leucopogon ericoides (Smith) R. Br. Epacridaceae H,
Platylobium formosum Sm. Fabaceae H,
Sarothamnus scoparius (L.) Wimmer Fabaceae H
(native to Europe).

Nearly identical conditions have been found at Purepunkah Road near Bright.

Daviesia latifolia R. Br. Ait. Fabaceae H,
Hibbertia aspera DC. Dilleniaceae H.

Mount Buffalo National Park 02-11-1993

Inside Mount Buffalo National Park (1929 mm rainfall a year) shortly after snow melting a few interesting species could be observed at an altitude of 1430 m above sea level:

Eucalyptus delegatensis R. T. Baker Myrtaceae P
(Alpine Ash),
Eucalyptus mitchelliana Cambage Myrtaceae P
(this species is a rare endemic of the Mt. Buffalo-Plateau. Its common name is „Mt. Buffalo Sallee“ and the latin name honours T. MITCHELL who discovered

the mountain in 1835. *E. mitchelliana* could be seen for example at the Gorge Nature Walk near the „Chalet“).

<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> Sieber ex Spreng.	Myrtaceae	P
(Snow gum is the uppermost shrub in this area building up the timberline).		
<i>Grevillea victoriae</i> F. Muell.	Proteaceae	P.

Mount Buffalo NP to Dandenong Range 3-11-1992

The road on the western side of Lake Bufffalo runs through wet sclerophyllous forest.

<i>Mirbelia oxylobioides</i> F. Muell.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Pomaderris helianthemifolius</i> (Reiss.) Wakefield	Rhamnaceae	H.

On the small secondary road between Lake Buffalo and Whitfield some species could be collected on the roadside rocks:

<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i> (Swartz) Druce (introduced from Europe),	Gentianaceae	H
<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forsskal	Poaceae	H.

On another roadside near Power's Lookout between Whitfield and Toombullup a very common indigenous ruderal plant has been collected:

<i>Tetratheca ciliata</i> Lindley	Tremandraceae	H.
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On Peppit Point at Lake Eildon on a moist path:

<i>Acaena echinata</i> Nees	Rosaceae	H.
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An eucalypt has been found cultivated at Bonnie Doon Leisure Caravan Park:

<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i> Schau.	Myrtaceae	H.
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Dandenong Range 04-11-1992

Located in the Dandenong Range close to Melbourne the Sherbrooke Forest houses marvellous occurrences of *Eucalyptus regnans* which are part of temperate rainforest vegetation lying in the nearest vicinity of suburbs. Disturbance by walkers and tourists is fairly high although this impact is probably more serious to wildlife than to the vegetation.

Nearby at Emerald Lake Station in a small less disturbed area:

<i>Kunzea baxteri</i> Schau.	Myrtaceae	P
(grown for ornament, native to West Australia),		
<i>Olearia lyrata</i> Hutchinson	Compositae	H.

Dandenong Range to Cape Otway 05-11-1992

The Great Ocean Road runs from Melbourne in south-western direction around Cape Otway to the western half of Victoria. The rocks along this coast consist mainly of mesozoic sedimentary rocks partly covered with sand dunes. Some places bear a wide variety of plant species as for example the cliffs near Hutt Gully W Anglesea:

<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> Kirk	Rosaceae	H,
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i> agg.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Leucopogon richei</i> R. Br.	Epacridaceae	H,
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i> (L.) Caruel (native to the Mediterranean),	Scrophulariac.	H
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i> (Labill) Aschers. & Graebner	Liliaceae	H,
<i>Pelargonium australe</i> Willd.	Geraniaceae	H,
<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i> F. Muell.	Sterculiaceae	H,

<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> L. (native to the Mediterranean).	Fabaceae	H
Cinema Point Lookout: heath-covered coastal cliffs.		
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Smith	Goodeniaceae	P,
<i>Myoporum serratum</i> R. Br.	Myoporaceae	H.
At the entrance to Angahook-Lorne State Park on roadside.		
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> L. (native to the Mediterranean).	Fabaceae	H

Cape Otway 06+07-11-1992

Otway National Park: This park is located around Cape Otway which is the southern tip of western Victoria. The area consists of mostly calcareous mesozoic sedimentary rocks. The rainfalls reach 859 mm a year. Collecting was possible outside the park boundaries only, for example around the lighthouse in the southernmost tip. Here coastal thicket with medium sized shrubs dominate.

<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> (Lam.) L. Johnson	Casuarinaceae	P,
<i>Banksia marginata</i> Cav.	Proteaceae	P,
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Labill.	Liliaceae	H,
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> L. (naturalized from South Africa).	Polygalaceae	H

Furthermore on sanddunes near the shore:

<i>Senecio elegans</i> L.	Asteraceae	P
(this conspicuous flower is introduced from South Africa and now extremely common all along the Victoria coast. Some dunes become shining red from this species).		

On the ridge of a consolidated sand dune at the Bird Observation Track west of the campground some typical species of coastal heath have been collected:

<i>Acacia longifolia</i> Willd. var. <i>sophorae</i> (Labill.) F. Muell.	Mimosaceae	H,
<i>Ajuga australis</i> R. Br.	Lamiaceae	H,
<i>Beyeria leschenaultii</i> (DC.) Baill.	Euphorbiaceae	H,
<i>Brachycome parvula</i> Hook.	Asteraceae	H
[this specimen can easily be identified with WILLIS (1972) as var. <i>lissocarpa</i> (J. M. Black) G. L. Davis which is assumed to be confined to the Grampian's region. Its habit corresponds exactly to the illustrations in JESSOP & TOELKEN (1986)].		
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i> R. Br.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> L.	Poaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea glauca</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
<i>Scaevola albida</i> (Smith) Druce var. <i>pallida</i> (R. Br.) Carolin, = <i>Scaevola pallida</i> R. Br.	Goodeniaceae	H.

Grampians National Park 08-11-1992

The Grampian Mountains are the south-westernmost end of the Great Dividing Range located at the edge of semi-desert areas. As these mountains are not linked to the eastern ranges and the climate is relatively humid (c. 800 mm of annual rainfalls) compared with the surroundings some endemic species can be found here. The two probably most famous grow for example on Mt. William:

<i>Banksia saxicola</i> A. S. George	Proteaceae	P
(this species grows in the low subalpine shrub on the top of Mount William. It is closely related to <i>B. integrifolia</i> and had been formerly considered as a broad-leaved form of this species. Besides here there are a few further occurrences in the upper parts of Wilson's Promontory).		

Bauera sessiliflora F. Muell.

Baueraceae P

(the Grampians *Bauera* grows at wet locations mainly in gullies and along streams in the mountain zone. Although exclusively limited to the Grampians it seems to be fairly common in this area).

Other plants of the subalpine shrub zone of Mount William include:

<i>Acacia oxycedrus</i> Sieber ex DC.	Mimosaceae	P,
<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i> (R. Br.) Benth.	Epacridaceae	P,
<i>Boronia pilosa</i> Labill.	Rutaceae	P,
<i>Drosera auriculata</i> Backh. ex Planchon	Droseraceae	P,
<i>Epacris impressa</i> Labill.	Epacridaceae	P,
<i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i> (R. Br.) R. Br.	Proteaceae	P,
<i>Hibbertia fasciculata</i> R. Br. in DC.	Dilleniaceae	P,
<i>Pultenaea subalpina</i> (F. Muell.) Druce	Fabaceae	P,
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i> Labill.	Utriculariac.	P

(this very beautiful small carnivorous species growing on wet locations is normally quite rare in this area. Due to the previously extreme high precipitation *U. dichotoma* has become very common in this year with thousands of individuals growing in ditches and small watercourses even along tracks and roads).

Some specimens could be collected on sites outside the park borders, for example at Lake Bellfield Picnic Area:

<i>Amyema pendulum</i> (Sieber ex Spranger) Tieghem	Loranthaceae	H
(parasitic on eucalyptus),		
<i>Calytrix alpestris</i> (Lindley) Court	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Galium parisiense</i> L.	Rubiaceae	H
(introduced from Europe).		

In the wet sclerophyllous forest at Borough Hut campground:

<i>Correa aemula</i> F. Muell.	Rutaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea flava</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	Scrophulariac.	H.

Grampians National Park 09-11-1992

Wet sclerophyllous forest located outside the park borders along the Halls Gap – Dunkeld road.

<i>Billardiera scandens</i> Sm.	Zygophyllaceae	H,
<i>Calythrix tetragona</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i> Sm.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i> R. Br.	Goodeniaceae	H,
<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> (Labill.) D. Don	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Helichrysum obcordatum</i> (DC.) Benth.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Hibbertia stricta</i> (R. Br. ex DC.) F. Muell.	Dilleniaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i> Sw.	Stylidiaceae	H.

Grampians to Little Desert 10-11-1992

The „Little Desert“ northwest of the Grampians is an area with relative low rainfall which drops to about 300–400 mm a year with a conspicuous drought in summer. The central part of this area is set apart as national park. It is densely covered with scrub vegetation consisting mainly of „Mallee“-eucalypts.

On a roadside at Mitre W Horsham:

<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> F. Muell.	Pittosporaceae	H,
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	Labiatae	H
(native to Europe).		

A short visit to the nature walk at the northern end of the National Park near Nhill gave a good idea of the most important species in the area:

<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i> R. Br. ex Rich.	Cupressaceae	P,
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> (Benth.) Maiden & Blakely ex J. Black	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Melaleuca wilsonii</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	P.

Car park on the Western Highway W Nhill near Lawloit:

<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H
(this specimen of the Yellow Gum belongs to the rare weeping form of the eucalypts),		
<i>Casuarina muelleriana</i> Miq.	Casuarinaceae	H,
<i>Hypogymnia pulchrrilobata</i> (Bitt.) Elix	(Lichenes)	H,
<i>Parmelia rutidota</i> Hook f. & Tayl.	(Lichenes)	H.

Little Desert to Coorong National Park 11-11-1992

Along Kaniva-Edenhope road about 2 km N of Elliot's road a mallee stand on sandy soil has been studied:

<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i> Labill.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> Schlecht.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Melaleuca wilsonii</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> Ledeb. ex Link	Onagraceae	H,
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
<i>Stipa semibarbata</i> R. Br.	Poaceae	H.

South of Little Desert NP another beautiful species has been found on the roadside c. 3 km N Bringalbert adjacent to agricultural land:

<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> F. Muell	Zygophyllaceae	H.
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The Coorong National Park consists exclusively of sand dunes forming a wall along the coast with a flat lagoon behind. As collecting permits have been granted some specimens could be taken from inside the park. The first stop was at a car park at the south end of the area outside the borders.

<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Labill.) H. L. Wendl.	Mimosaceae	H
(this species native to West Australia is widely naturalized in the eastern states),		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Labill. ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> Boomsma	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L. ssp. <i>glaucum</i> (Steudel) Tzvelev	Poaceae	H,
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> Sm.	Myrtaceae	H.

Partly consolidated sanddunes between lagoon and sea W 42-miles-crossing in Coorong National Park.

<i>Euphobia paralias</i> L.	Euphobiaceae	H
(introduced from the Mediterranean),		
<i>Lotus australis</i> Andrews	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> R. Br.	Myoporaceae	H,
<i>Pelargonium australe</i> Willd.	Geraniaceae	P,
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i> R. Br.	Poaceae	H.

Sanddunes near car park NW Policeman's Point:

<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> L.	Poaceae	H
(introduced from the Mediterranean).		

On the banks of a brackish lagoon near Meningie a common shrub could be found:

<i>Muehlenbeckia cunninghamii</i> F. Muell.	Polygonaceae	H.
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Adelaide to Mount Remarkable 12-11-1992

The plains north of Adelaide and west of Mount Lofty and Flinders Range extend over a low rainfall area receiving about 300–400 mm a year. Most of the country is cultivated. Collecting can be done predominantly on roadsides as for example at Highway no. 1 c. 15 km S Port Wakefield in the relics of a mallee scrub vegetation.

Echium plantagineum L. Boraginaceae H
(introduced from the Mediterranean; this species is extremely widespread in the dry parts of South Australia, where it seems to be a quite troublesome weed in agricultural land. At this time of the year some parts looked like painted blue from flowering *Echium plantagineum*).

Pentzia suffruticosa (L.) J. B. Hutch. ex Merxm. Asteraceae H
(native to South Africa. Here growing adjacent to an abandoned pasture),

Zygophyllum baillardieri DC. Zygophyllaceae H.

Roadside at salt-pit near Lochiel, on ruderal stand:

Centaurea calcitrapa L. Asteraceae H
(native to the Mediterranean),

Limonium thouinii (Viv.) Kuntze Plumbaginaceae H
(introduced from Spain).

Lakeview Caravan Park on Highway 1 near Port Pirie: south of the Caravan Park salt vegetation can be studied in a small lowland plain. Though some kilometers away from the sea shore it seems to be sometimes reached by high tide due to the extremely flat land. Some interesting species could be found:

Dodonaea attenuata A. Cunn. Sapindaceae H,

Enchylaena tomentosa R. Br. Chenopodiaceae H,

Limonium compansii (Gren. & Billot) Kun. Plumbaginaceae H,

Medicago praecox DC. Fabaceae H
(native to the Mediterranean).

Mount Remarkable 13-11-1992

The road from Port Germain to Murray Town passes from coastal plains in easterly direction through the southern Flinders Range. The mountains consist of precambrian quartzite hence the soil fertility is fairly low. The climate is arid though in the upper part of the mountains clouds and a few rainfalls cause slightly humid conditions and more luxuriant vegetation is possible.

Still on the plain c. 2 km E. of St. Germain on a roadside:

Acacia victoriae Benth. Mimosaceae H.

At the entrance to a gorge directing to Murray Town on dry rocky slopes:

Melia azedarach L. ssp. *australasica* (A. Juss.) D. DC. Meliaceae H
(this conspicuous species native to West Australia has not yet been recorded from this area),

Psoralea australasica Schldl. Fabaceae H,

Ptilotus obovatus (Gaudich) F. Muell. Amaranthaceae H,

Nicotiana glauca Graham Solanaceae H
(about 5 km in gorge).

At Alligator Gorge inside Mt. Remarkable National Park some very beautiful flowers have been found:

Alyogyne huegelii (Endl.) Fryx. Malvaceae P,

Wahlenbergia cf. stricta (R. Br.) Sweet Campanulaceae P.

On the roadside in northern direction along the Flinders Range:

<i>Limonium thouinii</i> (Viv.) O. Kuntze	Plumbaginaceae	H
(near Quorn; this species is native to Spain),		
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	Asteraceae	H
(at Dead Rode car park near Hawker; native to the Mediterranean),		
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> Boiss.	Euphorbiaceae	H
(Hawker, at Wilpena road).		

Flinders Range: Wilpena 14-11-1992

The itinerary of the following nine days passes through Flinders Range National Park for which a collecting permit has been granted. The rainfalls in this area range from c. 200 to about 400 mm a year.

Arkaroo Rock S Wilpena, rocky, easterly exposed slope on quartzite: This site recently (i. e. about 1–2 years ago) burnt down and the vegetation is now slowly regenerating.

<i>Callistemon teretifolius</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Sida phaeotricha</i> F. Muell.	Malvaceae	H,
<i>Teucrium corymbosum</i> R. Br.	Lamiaceae	H.

On the track to Wangara Hill which passes through a similar rocky quartzite slope.

<i>Billardiera versicolor</i> F. Muell.	Zygophyllaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i> R. Br. ssp. <i>petraea</i> (Meissner) Threlfall	Thymelaeaceae	H,
<i>Pimelea petrophila</i> F. Muell.	Thymelaeaceae	H,
<i>Prostanthera spinosa</i> F. Muell.	Scrophulariac.	P,
<i>Prostanthera striatifolia</i> F. Muell.	Scrophulariac.	P,
<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i> F. Muell.	Rhamnaceae	H.

Along the track from the Homestead to Wilpena campground:

<i>Ajuga australis</i> L.	Lamiaceae	H,
<i>Anthocercis angustifolia</i> F. Muell.	Solanaceae	H,
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Cav. ssp. <i>lanceolata</i> E. Bennett	Pittosporaceae	H,
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> Cunn. ex Don.	Fabaceae	H.

Flinders Range: Wilpena 15-11-1992

Wilpena Nature Trail was established on the rocky slope of the bottom of Mount Ohlsen-Baggae. It is exposed northerly and covered with open shrub vegetation including single trees.

<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth.	Mimosaceae	P,
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Primulaceae	H
(native to Europe),		
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> Sims	Convolvulaceae	H,
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> Jacq. ssp. <i>angustissima</i> (DC.) J. G. West	Sapindaceae	H,
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.	Myrtaceae	P
(growing along rivers),		
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> Carolin	Geraniaceae	H,
<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> (Labill.) D. Don	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i> N. Burb.	Asteraceae	H.

Following the lower part of the track to St. Mary's Peak in a dry open forest:

<i>Cheilanthes distans</i> (R. Br.) Mett.	Adiantaceae	H,
<i>Cheilanthes lasiophylla</i> Pichi-Serm.	Adiantaceae	H
(in a rock fissure),		
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> F. Muell.	Myoporaceae	H,
<i>Goodenia albiflora</i> Schldl.	Goodeniaceae	H,
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> (R. Br.) Poiret	Amaranthaceae	H,

<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i> Turcz.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Teloschistes spinosus</i> (Hook. f. & Tayl.) J. Murray (on twigs)	(Lichenes)	H,
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> L.	Fabaceae	H.

Flinders Range: Wilpena 16-11-1992

The north-easterly exposed slope of Mount Ohlsen-Baggae near Wilpena consists mainly of quartzite cliffs and rock-debris. The annual rainfall is not too low, so some more luxuriant vegetation could be observed.

On the slope:

<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> R. Br.	Caesalpiniac.	H,
<i>Pterostylis boormannii</i> Rupp.	Orchidaceae	P.

On top:

<i>Goodenia ovata</i> Smith	Goodeniaceae	H,
<i>Grevillea aspera</i> R. Br.	Proteaceae	H,
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i> (R. Br. ex DC.) Hoogl.	Dilleniaceae	H.

On disturbed sites at Wilpena campground:

<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i> P. J. Smith	Campanulaceae	H.
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Flinders Range: Trezona 17-11-1992

On a roadside at Wilpena – Blinman road about 5 km S Huek's Lookout:

<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> L.	Polygonaceae	H
(this species native to Northern Africa and Western Asia is fairly common in this part of Flinders Range),		
<i>Senecio megaglossus</i> F. Muell.	Asteraceae	H
(these very conspicuous specimens show some overlap in characters with <i>S. magnificus</i> F. Muell. [JESSOP & TOELKEN (1986: 1596)] and the distinction of both species is certainly matter of discussion. The specimen collected here show 4–5 capitula per stem and broad, but not clasping peduncle bracts).		

Youncoona Waterhole, on a rocky slope along a temporary river near the fossile stromatolites:

<i>Abutilon petalum</i> (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth.	Malvaceae	H,
<i>Pterocaulon sphacelatum</i> (Labill.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex F. Muell.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (Gaudich) F. Muell.	Amaranthaceae	H,
<i>Zygophyllum aurantiacum</i> (Lindley) F. Muell.	Zygophyllaceae	H.

On river gravel at Slippery Dip a well known introduced mediterranean species was collected:

<i>Papaver setigerum</i> DC. in Lam. & DC. = <i>P. somniferum</i> L. ssp. <i>setigerum</i> (DC.) Corb.	Papaveraceae	H.
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Trezona campground is surrounded by plains of dry open vegetation limiting tree growth to the banks of rivers and streams, as for example:

<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.	Myrtaceae	H
(this is the River Red Gum, one of the most famous eucalypts growing in the dry inland areas of Australia).		

Besides that few shrubs could be found on rocky outcrops:

<i>Eremophila alternifolia</i> R. Br.	Myoporaceae	H.
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On dry consolidated soil:

<i>Psora decipiens</i> Hoffm.	(Lichenes)	H.
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Flinders Range: Trezona 18-11-1992

Cut in east-west direction into Trezona Range the slopes of Brachina Gorge are covered with thin, dry resistant vegetation. Some interesting species could be collected:

<i>Eremophila scoparia</i> F. Muell.	Myoporaceae	H,
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i> (R. Br.) Fée	Aspleniaceae	H,
<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i> Nees	Amarantaceae	H.

The long ridge extending on the left side of Trezona valley is covered with dry open *Callitris*-dominated woodland. Here a few species could be found:

<i>Dodonaea lobulata</i> F. Muell.	Sapindaceae	H,
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (Gaudich) F. Muell.	Amarantaceae	H.

Flinders Range: Trezona 19-11-1992

On Trezona Trail passing through a dry debris-covered valley with shrub and single native pines (*Callitris columellaris*).

<i>Carrichtera annua</i> (L.) DC.	Brassicaceae	H,
<i>Cassia nemophila</i> Cunn. ex J. Vogel	Caesalpiniac.	H,
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i> Turcz.	Asteraceae	H.

Flinders Range: Trezona to Angorichina 22+21-11-1992

On the roadside between the northern border of Flinders Range National Park and Blinman near the „Great wall of China“:

<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham	Solanaceae	H,
<i>Solanum sturtianum</i> F. Muell.	Solanaceae	H.

Between Blinman and Angorichina a permanent watercourse is running westward through a narrow gorge-like valley. On its banks an oasis-like luxuriant vegetation grows due to sufficient water supply over the whole year. The marvellous clear water assembles in some rock basins, the so-called Blinman Pools. In the gorge passing from the pools to Angorichina some interesting species could be found:

<i>Acacia calamifolia</i> Sweet	Mimosaceae	H,
<i>Acacia victoriae</i> Benth.	Mimosaceae	H,
<i>Casuarina cristata</i> Miq.	Casuarinaceae	H,
<i>Exocarpus aphyllus</i> R. Br.	Santalaceae	H,
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> L.	Fumariaceae	H

(introduced from Europe),

<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L. ssp. <i>glaucum</i> (Steudel) Tzvelev	Poaceae	H,
<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Apocynaceae	H

(this species native to the Mediterranean is recorded only once for South Australia and this occurrence is told to be in Flinders Range (JESSOP & TOELKEN 1986). It grows on the banks of the river flowing from Blinman to Angorichina and seems to be fully naturalized here),

<i>Petalostylis labicheoides</i> R. Br.	Caesalpiniac.	H,
<i>Solanum ellipticum</i> R. Br.	Solanaceae	H.

On the roadside near Angorichina Roadhouse at the road to Parachina:

<i>Dissocarpus paradoxus</i> (R. Br.) Ulbr.	Chenopodiaceae	H
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(this very strange species is conspicuous for its flowers united in dense woolly axillary glomerules),

<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H.
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Flinders Range: Sacred Canyon 22-11-1992

Sacred Canyon SE Wilpena: This sacred site of the aborigines is a small gorge with a temporary stream. The rocks consist of precambrian shales.

<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i> (Steudel) A. Camus	Poaceae	H,
<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i> Gaudich	Poaceae	H,
<i>Isotoma petraea</i> F. Muell.	Campanulaceae	H
(this poisonous plant is said to cause temporary blindness),		
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i> R. Br. (Fée)	Aspleniaceae	H,
<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i> (Gaudich) F. Muell.	Amarantaceae	H,
<i>Swainsonia microcalyx</i> J. Black ssp. <i>adenophylla</i> (J. Black) A. Lee	Fabaceae	H.

Flinders Range to Mount Remarkable 23-11-1992

At Pichy-Richy Gap on the Quorn-Port Augusta road in a stand of dry scrub vegetation:

<i>Acacia calamifolia</i> Sweet	Mimosaceae	H,
<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i> (Endl.) Fryxell	Malvaceae	H.

Salt resistant species in small basins and on roadsides:

<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i> L. (native to South Africa),	Aizoaceae	H
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> R. Br.	Chenopodiaceae	H.

South Lofty Range S Adelaide 25-11-1992

Moana Beach: This seaside tourist resort is located south of Adelaide not far from Southern Mount Lofty Range. Along the coastline consolidated sanddunes of remarkable height can be seen with holiday cottages been built on them.

Here some typical sanddune plants as well as ruderal species could be found:

<i>Atriplex cinerea</i> Poiret	Chenopodiaceae	H,
<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i> Gaudich	Poaceae	H,
<i>Gazania linearis</i> (Thunb.) Druce (native to South Africa),	Asteraceae	H
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L.	Poaceae	H,
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H
(grown as an ornamental tree this species is native to West Australia),		
<i>Nitraria billardieri</i> DC.	Zygophyllaceae	H,
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> Ledeb. ex Link	Onagraceae	H,
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) Karsten (native to Asia).	Tamaricaceae	H

Kangaroo Island: Kingscote 26-11-1992

Kangaroo Island: Though located close to the mainland SW of Adelaide Kangaroo Island is an area of temperate and relatively humid climate. Precipitation is fairly high in winter with a prominent decline in summer. The annual rainfalls vary from below 500 mm near Kingscote to more than 900 mm in the centre of the western part (BURROWS 1979). The island consists mainly of paleozoic calcareous sedimentary rocks covered on the seashore with calcareous dunes.

The first stop was on the seashore at Reeve's Point north of Kingscote located in the drier part of the island. Here cliffs as well as flat beaches shelter a variety of salt tolerant plants.

On sanddunes:

<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> R. Br.	Apocynaceae	H,
<i>Lavatera plebeia</i> Sims	Malvaceae	H.

On cliffs:

<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (L.) Wight	Liliaceae	H,
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i> (Labill.) Fassett	Poaceae	H,
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> (Bunge) Schott	Chenopodiaceae	H,
<i>Suaeda australis</i> (R. Br.) Moq.	Chenopodiaceae	H.

Kangaroo Island: South Coast

27-11-1992

A few kilometer south of Kingscote near the crossing of South Coast and Hog Bay Road a small pond just off the road harboured some interesting species. The site is surrounded by mallee and cultivated land.

<i>Callistemon macropunctatus</i> (Dum.-Cours) Court.	Myrtaceae	P,
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i> Labill.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Thryptomene ericacea</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H.

About 2 km southeast of the junction of the Hundred Line a Kangaroo Island endemic was found:

<i>Petrophile multisecta</i> F. Muell.	Proteaceae	H.
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On Bales Beach in a mallee stand near the coastline:

<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Orthrosanthus multiflorus</i> Sweet	Liliaceae	H.

On the roadside c. 4 km north of Bales Beach:

<i>Pimelea octophylla</i> R. Br.	Thymeleaceae	H,
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and near the junction Hundred Line – D'Estrees Bay Road:

<i>Pimelea macrostegia</i> J. M. Black	Thymeleaceae	H.
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Finally on D'Estrees Bay campground near the shore on a probably formerly cultivated place:

<i>Adriana klotzschii</i> F. Muell.	Euphorbiaceae	H,
<i>Ixiolaena supina</i> F. Muell.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> L.	Poaceae	H.

Kangaroo Island: Cape Gantheaume National Park

28-11-1992

From D'Estrees Bay campground a track leads in southwestern direction to Cape Gantheaume. In this area close to the coast dense mallee scrub underlaying by partly calcareous dunes dominates the vast plains some 40–50 m above sea level. Near the cliff edge wind and salt spray causes a low dwarf bush vegetation becoming more luxuriant further inland. Although the climate is humid in winter summer drought and water permeability of the soil produce fairly dry conditions.

Along the track to about 10 km from the end of the road the following species have been collected:

<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i> DC.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> Hook	Sterculiaceae	H,
<i>Lasiopetalum schulzenii</i> (F. Muell.) Benth.	Sterculiaceae	H,
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Podolepis rugata</i> Labill.	Asteraceae	H,
<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i> R. Br. ex Benth.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> Labill.	Goodeniaceae	H,
<i>Veronica hillebrandii</i> F. Muell.	Scrophulariac.	H.

Kangaroo Island: North Coast

29-11-1992

Near the South Coast Road – Hundred Line crossing a few species have been collected at a pond on the roadside:

<i>Callistemon macropunctatus</i> (Dum.-Cours.) Court.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Olearia rudis</i> F. Muell.	Asteraceae	H.

Another mallee stand can be found at the North Coast Road near the Cassini Road junction. Surrounded by cultivated land a small stripe of nearly natural vegetation subsists:

<i>Adenanthos terminalis</i> R. Br.	Proteaceae	H,
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i> Cunn.	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Prostanthera spinosa</i> F. Muell.	Scrophulariac.	H.

Nearby on a roadside adjacent to agricultural land:

<i>Boronia edwardsii</i> Benth.	Rutaceae	H,
<i>Gompholobium ecostatum</i> Kuchel	Fabaceae	H,
<i>Leucopogon costatus</i> (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex J. Black	Epacridaceae	H,
<i>Spyridium spathulatum</i> F. Muell.	Rhamnaceae	H,
<i>Thryptomene ericacea</i> F. Muell.	Myrtaceae	H.

At the North Coast Road near Calana east of Stoke's Bay on the roadside:

<i>Hakea muellerana</i> J. M. Black	Proteaceae	H,
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> Hook	Fabaceae	H.

Kangaroo Island: Flinders Chase National Park 30-11-1992

The western part of Kangaroo Island is only to a small part cultivated and most of this area is covered with dense mallee scrub or open sclerophyllous forest. Nearly the whole region is protected by law and Flinders Chase National Park is one of the oldest of Australia. 1982 it had been enlarged by about 20 000 hectares.

At Playford — West End Highway junction on a burnt mallee stand:

<i>Adenanthos macropodiana</i> E. C. Nelson	Proteaceae	H,
<i>Conospermum patens</i> Schldl.	Proteaceae	H,

at Baxter's Road junction:

<i>Calythrix</i> spec. A.	Myrtaceae	H,
<i>Thysanotus</i> spec.	Liliaceae	P

(one of the marvellous fringe lilies!).

At a near coastal dwarf shrub vegetation at the Remarkable Rocks a widespread low shrub species has been found:

<i>Correa reflexa</i> Vent.	Rutaceae	H.
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The Black Swamp near Rocky River in Flinders Chase National Park is a swampy area with water black from organic solubles. On the track crossing this wetland two species have been collected:

<i>Choretum spicatum</i> F. Muell.	Santalaceae	H
(a very strange, nearly leafless plant),		
<i>Eleocharis sphacellata</i> R. Br.	Cyperaceae	H.

Kangaroo Island: Flinders Chase National Park 01-12-1992

At the western end of Kangaroo Island the Breakneck River flows through a small valley covered with wet sclerophyllous and riverside forests and enters with an estuary the sea. On the track from the road along the river some interesting plants could be found mainly on sandy soils:

<i>Apium prostratum</i> Labill.	Apiaceae	H,
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i> Haw.	Liliaceae	H,
<i>Irenepharsus phasmatodes</i> Hewson	Brassicaceae	H,
<i>Mimulus repens</i> R. Br.	Scrophulariac.	H,
<i>Swainsonia lessertifolia</i> DC.	Fabaceae	H.

Kangaroo Island: South Coast 02-12-1992

On the south coast of Kangaroo Island at Vivonne Bay on consolidated sand-dunes.

Kunzea pomifera F. Muell. Myrtaceae H.

Kangaroo Island: Eastern Part 03-12-1992

In a stripe of nearly natural mallee vegetation adjacent to cultivated land on the roadside north of Beyeria Conservation Park.

Eucalyptus cneorifolia DC. Myrtaceae H,

Melaleuca unciniata R. Br. Myrtaceae H,

Muehlenbeckia adpressa Meissn. Polygonaceae H.

Mount Thisby or Prospect Hill on the narrow isthmus between Dudley Peninsula and the mainland of Kangaroo Island consists of a large sanddune. Here the last plants of this journey have been collected.

Lagurus ovatus L. Poaceae H
(native to the Mediterranean),

Olearia axillaris F. Muell. Asteraceae H.

6. Remarks on the collected specimens

The following species have been found new for the indicated localities:

Brachycome parvula Hook. var. *lissocarpa* (J. M. Black) G. L. Davis.

A specimen of this variety occurs near Cape Otway although it is recorded for the Grampians only (WILLIS 1972). Further studies are needed to clarify the distributions of both var. *lissocarpa* and var. *parvula*.

Melia azedarach L. ssp. *australasica* (A. Juss.) D. DC.

The indigenous occurrence of *Melia azedarach* ssp. *australasica* is limited to West Australia but it has been introduced to Queensland, New South Wales and the Murray Region of South Australia (JESSOP & TOELKEN 1986: 785). It has been found – probably introduced as well – at St. Germain – Murray Town road near the west end of the gorge in southern Flinders Range. Herbarium specimens can be loaned from STU.

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